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Billingham Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Senior Sanitary Inspector

1950

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Stockton-on-Tees

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Health Department,

Council Offices,

HAVERTON HILL,

August, 1951

**REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year, 1950.**

I have the honour to present my Ninth Annual Report.

During the year the health of the district showed little alteration from the previous year and remained reasonably good.

The birth rate has been high over the last five years and the number of babies born has remained either just above or just below five hundred each year.

Fortunately, the infantile mortality rate has fallen somewhat at last, although the rate for this year of 36 infant deaths per 1,000 live births is still seven above the rate of 29 for England and Wales.

The rate for Haverton Hill North is still very much higher than in the other big wards ; 44.6 in Haverton Hill, compared with 30.8 in St. Cuthberts and 20.6 in Chiltons. This year the small wards also had a high rate.

It is now two years since there has been a case of diphtheria. So long as children continue to be immunised at regular intervals there should be no recurrence of this disease. With regard to whooping cough, following extensive trials throughout the country there is now available a proved vaccine which gives considerable protection against this dread disease. It is hoped that immunisation against whooping cough will be resumed before long.

Attendances at the clinics at both Billingham and Haverton Hill fell slightly, the number being 3,954 and 1,778 respectively, a decrease of 226 and 94.

During the year 496 babies were born and 298 mothers attended the ante-natal clinics, while 251 infants were brought to the infant welfare centres. In addition 541 children aged 1 to 5 years attended the clinics.

The number on the register at all clinics was 1,090 made up as follows :—

1.	Billingham Ante-Natal Clinic	.....	.....	212
2.	Haverton Hill Ante-Natal Clinic	.....	.....	86
3.	Billingham Child Welfare Clinic	.....	.....	162
4.	Haverton Hill Child Welfare Clinic	.....		89
5.	Billingham Child Welfare (Children 1-5 yrs.)			324
6.	Haverton Hill Child Welfare	do		217
				<hr/>
				1,090
				<hr/>

At the birth control and post natal clinics there were 234 attendances, a decrease of 67 on the previous year. Ultra violet ray clinic attendances also fell from 3,541 in 1949 to 2,725 in 1950.

Vitamin supplements in the form of orange juice, cod liver oil concentrate and vitamin A and D capsules were distributed from the Food Office and the voluntary centres at Billingham and Haverton Hill, as in previous years.

The quantities distributed during the year were :—

Orange Juice	.....	.....	15,174 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	.....	.....	5,174 bottles
A and D Capsules	.....	.....	1,079 packets

Special thanks are due to many voluntary workers as well as the paid staff who helped to distribute these valuable aids to health and good nutrition.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support in all matters connected with the work of the Health Department, and also to the members of the staff of the Health Department for their efficient help and co-operation at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. R. BENHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

Staff :—

Medical Officer of Health :

Lalage R. Benham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

A. H. Rushworth, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

H. Durkin, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

Clerks :

G. W. Nickolls, R. Ingram, D. M. Crossland and
D. Atkinson.

Population

According to the Registrar General the resident population of the Urban District is estimated at 23,760, and the figures in my report have been calculated on this total.

Births

The number of live births during the year was 496, comprising 239 males and 257 females, which gives a birth rate of 20.87 per 1,000 of the population.

Still births were 11 (6 males and 5 females) giving a still birth rate of 22 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths

The total number of deaths recorded was 238 (135 males and 103 females) which gives a death rate of 10 per 1,000 and of this the largest incidence was from :—

	Male	Female	Total
Coronary disease	21	16	37
Other heart diseases	20	19	39
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	15	29
Malignant Neoplasm	20	15	35
Bronchitis	7	5	12
Pneumonia	5	5	10

The following table gives the location, approximate population in each ward, number of deaths, death rate per 1,000 and the percentage of deaths in each ward to the total number of deaths.

Ward	Est. Population	Per cent. of population	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000	Percentage of total deaths per Ward
Haverton Hill N.	5310	22.4	55	10.3	23.1
St. Cuthberts	7515	31.6	70	9.3	29.4
Chiltons	6020	25.3	55	9.1	23.1
Haverton Hill S.	1880	7.9	26	13.8	10.9
Port Clarence	1120	4.8	16	14.3	6.7
Wolviston	1730	7.2	13	7.5	5.5
Cowpen Bewley	185	.8	3	16.2	1.3
Totals :	23760	100.0	238	10	100.00

Infant deaths under One Year

During the year there were 18 deaths of children under one year of age (13 males and 5 females) a decrease of 9 on last year's figures. The infantile death rate for the year is 36 per 1,000 live births.

Infant Deaths under Four Weeks.

There were 11 deaths of children under four weeks old (8 males and 3 females).

Comparison of Infantile Death Rates.

Billingham 36. England & Wales 29.

The infantile death rate for Billingham is 19 lower than last year, but 7 higher than the rate for England & Wales.

The following table (a) gives the infantile deaths for six years (1945 to 1950), together with the percentage of deaths, total births, percentage of births, and mortality rate. The three principal wards are shown separately, the rest of the area being grouped together.

The second table (b) gives the infant deaths occurring in the same areas year by year for the same period.

A—INFANT DEATHS—1945/1950

Ward	Deaths	Per cent.	Births	Per cent.	Mortality Rate
Haverton Hill N.	56	35.4	841	28.3	66.5
St. Cuthberts	30	19.0	858	28.9	35.0
Chiltons	29	18.4	623	21.0	46.5
Rest of area	43	27.2	646	21.8	66.5
Totals :	158	100.0	2968	100.0	53.2

B—YEARLY DEATHS—1945/1950

Ward	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total
Haverton Hill N.	17	8	9	10	7	5	56
St. Cuthberts	5	5	7	3	5	5	30
Chiltons	5	2	7	5	8	2	29
Rest of area	3	8	5	14	7	6	43
Totals :	30	23	28	32	27	18	158

During the six years shown the highest percentage of deaths (35.4) occurred in the Haverton Hill North Ward, St. Cuthbert's had 19% and Chiltons 18.4%.

Infant Mortality Rate.

The following table shows that out of 112 children born in the Haverton Hill North Ward five died. This gives a rate of 44.6 per 1,000 births. There were 162 births and 5 deaths in St. Cuthberts Ward, with a rate of 30.8 per 1,000. Chiltons with a rate of 20.6 per 1,000 had 97 births and 2 deaths.

Ward	Births	Per cent.	Infant Deaths	Per cent.	D'th Rate per 1,000
Haverton Hill N.	112	22.6	5	27.8	44.6
St. Cuthberts	162	32.7	5	27.8	30.8
Chiltons	97	19.5	2	11.1	20.6
Rest of area	125	25.2	6	33.3	48.0
Totals :	496	100.0	18	100.00	36.29

In 1950 premature births numbered 8, as last year.

Infant deaths under one day, one week, one month and one year are shown in the next table :—

Cause of Death	1 day or under	under one week	under one month	under one year	Total
Prematurity	3	4	—	1	8
Atelectasis	2	1	—	—	3
Cardiac Failure	—	—	—	1	1
Asphyxia	—	—	—	1	1
Oesophageal Thrush	—	—	—	1	1
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	2	2
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Maldevelopment	—	1	—	—	1
Totals :	5	6	—	7	18

Notifiable Diseases.

A total of 423 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. This was 103 lower than the figure of 526 notifications received during the year 1949.

Separate figures are given below, corresponding figures for 1949 are included for comparison :—

Disease	1949	1950
Diphtheria	6	4
Scarlet Fever	19	46
Whooping Cough	77	119
Pneumonia	11	27
Measles	404	217
Poliomyelitis	1	4
Dysentery	4	4
Erysipelas	4	2
Totals :	526	423

Scarlet fever notifications increased by 27 on last year's figure. One child was finally diagnosed as tonsillitis, leaving 45 confirmed cases.

Diphtheria was responsible for 4 notifications, a decrease of two on the previous year. The cases were all adults, three of whom were finally diagnosed as tonsillitis and the other as a diphtheria carrier.

Measles notifications decreased by a total of 187, while whooping cough increased by 42. There was one death from whooping cough, a boy aged 10 months.

One adult male (35 years), one boy (8 years), one girl (12 years), and an infant (10 months) were notified as poliomyelitis.

The male had the paralytic type, the boy anterior poliomyelitis, and the girl and the infant the paralytic type.

Vital Statistics.

The following are extracts from the vital statistics supplied by the Registrar General :—

Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	229	246	475
Illegitimate	10	11	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	239	257	496=Birth rate of 20.87 per 1,000

Still Births.

Legitimate	4	5	9
Illegitimate	2	—	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	5	11=Rate of 22 per total births

Deaths.	135	103	238=Death rate of 10 per 1,000
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Infantile Deaths.

Legitimate	12	5	17
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	5	18

Women Dying in Consequence of Child Birth.

From Sepsis .....	.....	Nil
From other causes .....	.....	Nil

Causes of Death.	Male	Female
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	5	1
Tuberculosis (other)	2	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—
Whooping Cough	1	—
Other Infective and Parasytic Diseases	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm —Stomach	8	2
„ „ —Lung, Bronchus.....	3	—
„ „ —Breast	—	3
„ „ —Uterus	—	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	9	8
Diabetes	2	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	14	15
Coronary Disease, Angina	21	16
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	2	—
Other Heart Diseases	20	19
Other Circulatory Diseases	3	3
Influenza	—	1
Pneumonia	5	5
Bronchitis	7	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—
Congenital Malformations	2	1
Other defined and Ill Defined Diseases	18	12
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	1
All other Accidents.....	1	2
Suicide	—	1
	<hr/> 135	<hr/> 103

Tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of notifications, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, and the number of deaths reported in the different age groups :—

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—
25-34	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
35-44	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
45-54	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals :	9	5	3	2	5	1	2	—

This shows a total of 19 notifications during the year, as against 29 for 1949. Deaths total 8, an increase of 3 on last year.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was 14, which shows a decrease of 7 on the previous year. The highest incidence is in the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—New Cases.

Age Period	1950	1949
1-4	1	1
5-14	—	2
15-24	2	8
25-34	4	6
35-44	4	1
45-54	2	2
55-65	1	1
Totals :	14	21

There were 106 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the register at the end of the year, 63 males and 43 females. A table showing their location in wards is given below. The number of children included in these figures is shown in brackets in each case. :—

	M.	(C).	F.	(C).	Total	(C.)
Haverton Hill North	14	(2)	7	(1)	21	(3)
St. Cuthberts	24	(2)	13	(—)	37	(2)
Chiltons	14	(2)	12	(2)	26	(4)
Wolviston	5	(1)	5	(2)	10	(3)
Port Clarence	3		4		7	
Haverton Hill South	3		2		5	
Cowpen Bewley	—		—		—	
Totals	63	(7)	43	(5)	106	(12)

During the years 1942 to 1950 inclusive, there were 167 new notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis. Of these 12 recovered, 21 moved away from the area and 59 died, including one girl aged 12 years. This leaves a total of 75 of these cases which remain on the register on 31st December, 1950. The 59 who died were located as follows :—

Chiltons	.....	.....	17
Haverton Hill N.	.....	15 (including the child)	
St. Cuthberts	.....	13	
Haverton Hill S.	.....	6	
Wolviston	.....	4	
Port Clarence	.....	4	

Tuberculosis in Children.

At the end of the year the number of children on the register, pulmonary and non-pulmonary, were :—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	7	5	12
Non-pulmonary	20	7	27

The following table gives these divided into age groups :—

Age	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
2	1	—	—	—
4	—	1	—	—
5	1	1	1	1
6	—	—	1	1
7	—	—	1	1
8	—	—	2	—
9	1	—	2	—
10	1	—	1	—
11	—	—	1	—
12	2	1	2	1
13	—	2	4	2
14	1	—	5	1
Totals	7	5	20	7

Food Poisoning.

There were no notifications of food poisoning received during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following figures show the number of children immunised in the age groups 0 to 4 and 5 to 15 at the end of the year.

0 to 4 years —of 2,335 children —1,705 immunised =73.02%

5 to 15 years —of 3,598 children —3,423 immunised =95.13%

There were 5,933 children in the area at the end of the year, and 5,128 of these had been immunised. This gives a percentage of 86.43 which is .37 lower than in 1949.

The number of children who have had a third or boosting dose by the end of the year was 4,407, which equals 85.9% of the total of 5,128 children who were, or shortly would be due for this injection.

In addition out of a total of 4,407 who were, or shortly would be due for a fourth injection 2,332 had been immunised. This equals 52.9%.

The following table gives the number of immunisings carried out during the year, together with the places where the injections were given :—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total
C.W.C. & Nurseries	99	82	90	26	—	297
Homes	224	236	401	22	—	883
Surgeries	72	78	79	22	8	259
Schools	15	7	46	288	47	403
Totals :	410	403	616	358	55	1842

As a matter of interest I have prepared the following table. It shows the number of children, aged 0 to 15 years who have been immunised, also the refusals and consents and those who still have to be visited or are too young :—

Year	5ths	4ths	3rds	1 & 2	Total Im'sed	Refuse	Cons't	Visit	Total not Im.	Total Chld'n
1936	12	305	336	26	362	13	—	—	13	375
1937	27	283	344	12	356	14	—	—	14	370
1938	19	296	333	21	354	16	—	—	16	370
1939	13	286	333	14	347	13	—	—	13	360
1940	22	257	300	12	312	12	—	—	12	324
1941	21	235	284	7	291	21	—	—	21	312
1942	7	252	327	13	340	14	—	—	14	354
1943	—	205	305	11	316	17	—	—	17	333
1944	—	134	375	24	399	22	2	—	24	423
1945	—	67	332	14	346	27	3	1	31	377
1946	—	12	410	41	451	24	1	—	25	476
1947	—	—	438	50	488	31	4	1	36	524
1948	—	—	266	117	383	32	7	2	41	424
1949	—	—	24	335	359	27	52	17	96	455
1950	—	—	—	24	24	6	52	374	432	456
Totals	121	2332	4407	721	5128	289	121	395	805	5933

The figures for the age groups 0 to 4 and 5 to 15 are as follows :—

Group	5ths	4ths	3rds	1 & 2	Total	Refuse	Cons't	Visit	Total	Grand Total
0—4	—	12	1138	567	1705	120	116	394	630	2335
5—15	121	2320	3269	154	3423	169	5	1	175	3598
Totals	121	2332	4407	721	5128	289	121	395	805	5933

There are 721 children who are, or shortly will be due for thirds, and of these 134 have refused, 67 consented and 520 are to be visited.

The number of children who have had third injections is 4,407. Of these 2,332 have received a fourth dose, 138 have refused, 76 consented, and 41 have to be visited and 1,820 are not yet due.

It is hoped to give a final injection to the 2,332 children referred to in the previous paragraph if they do not reach school leaving age before they become due for it. One hundred and twenty-one children have already received a final injection, 49 have refused and 4 have consented up to the end of the year under review.

Whooping Cough.

In late 1947 a campaign for immunisation against whooping cough was started by the Council. This was continued until early 1950 when it had to be discontinued as Durham County Council, as the Local Health Authority, did not include whooping cough immunisation in their scheme under the National Health Service Act.

During the time the scheme was operated in Billingham the following injections were given :—

1947—41 1948—688 1949—539 1950—226

The following table gives the number of injections given during 1950 and the places where they were carried out :—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
C.W.C. & Nurseries	11	16	18	6	51
Homes	29	29	43	6	107
Surgeries	23	23	22	—	68
Totals :	63	68	83	12	226

Scabies.

The centre for treatment of scabies and verminous conditions was operated, but on a very reduced scale owing to the fewer cases needing treatment.

One female attendant is engaged for two half days a week to look after the premises and do any treatments that are required.

The centre will be removed to considerably smaller premises adjoining the Public Baths as soon as the building, which includes a Child Welfare Centre and School Clinic, is ready for occupation.

Two adults, two school children and 9 children under 5 years attended for treatment—six primary cases and 7 contacts. Twenty treatments were given for scabies and 8 for impetigo.

The Nursery, Tame Street, Haverton Hill.

There is a great demand for nursery places, and there is now quite a long waiting list for admission.

A table showing the attendances is given below :—

Month	Days open	Total attendances	Daily average	Daily maximum
January	20	643	32.1	35
February	20	775	38.7	44
March	22	865	39.3	42
April	19	745	39.2	44
May	22	826	37.5	40
June	23	913	39.7	46
July	21	891	42.4	47
August	22	837	38	41
September	21	819	39	42
October	22	862	39.2	43
November	22	840	38.2	40
December	19	706	37.1	39

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1950

Council Offices,

Haverton Hill,

June, 1951.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Twenty-fifth Annual Report on the Sanitary circumstances of your area. There is nothing to which I would draw special attention.

Progress on improving housing conditions has been maintained by a slum clearance scheme and demolition of individual insanitary houses. Smoke abatement work has received much attention and the recently formed Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee continues to function successfully.

Privy middens at Wolviston have been abolished and the few remaining ones at Cowpen Bewley are being considered. Except for three families "Squatters" have been removed and the camp sites cleared. Work of general administration has continued which is indicated in the body of the report.

Finally, I have again to record my sincere appreciation for the help and support I have received from the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and, as usual, to the members of my staff for their efficient work and co-operation in the work of the department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. H. RUSHWORTH,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND OTHER DETAILS

Dwellinghouses, under Public Health Act	98
Dwellinghouses, under Infectious Diseases	14
Works in progress	77
Premises under notice	245
Overcrowding	15
Verminous and dirty premises	18
Scabies centre	2
Miscellaneous housing visits	43
Complaints investigated	323
Water Supply	6
Drains tested or inspected	43
Stables and piggeries	6
Fried fish shops	3
Tents, vans and sheds	4
Factories and workplaces	23
Bakehouses	15
Theatres and places of entertainment	13
Refuse collection	93
Refuse disposal	139
Rats and mice	146
Smoke observations	497
Shops	57
Schools	1
Public Baths	1
Samples of Public Baths water obtained	2
Farms	10
Salvage	5
Hutments ("Squatters")	6
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	32
Scavenging	1
Butchers "making up" places	21
Meat and other foods	175
Dairies and Milkshops	4
Ice Cream premises	7
Restaurants and canteens	14
Street vendors and hawkers' carts	2
Water samples obtained	1
Interviews	195
Dust Bins	323
Allotments	4

NUMBER AND TYPE OF NOTICES

Informal notices served	316
Informal notices complied with	291
Informal notices outstanding from previous year complied with	80
Statutory notices served.....	6
Statutory notices complied with	8
Statutory notices outstanding from previous year complied with	2

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED HOUSES

Defective roofs	11
„ eavesgutters and fallpipes	9
„ plasterwork	4
„ floors	8
„ yard surfaces	7
„ sink waste pipes	4
„ water pipes and water taps	17
„ doors	4
„ cords to windows	1
„ chimneys	2
„ wash coppers	4
„ sinks	3
„ walls	9

WATER CLOSETS

Defective water pipes	5
„ cisterns	5
„ pedestals	2
„ plasterwork	5
„ roofs	6
„ eavesgutters	2
„ doors	4
„ seats	2
„ walls	1
„ floors	3

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Dustbins provided or renewed	323
Blocked drains and sink waste pipes cleared	163
Inspection chamber cover	1
Insanitary air raid shelter	1
Verminous premises disinfested	32
Books disinfested	6

HOUSING

Interest in housing matters continues unabated. The waiting list of applicants for houses is no less at approximately 2,000. During the year 123 houses were completed which is far from adequate in view of the long waiting list. A combination of circumstances prevents houses being built in greater numbers, but it can be stated that the Council are using every effort to make progress. The 18 military huts removed from Saltholme camp are providing reasonable accommodation for suitable families and the military camp near Cowpen Bewley Village is almost cleared, only 3 huts now remain. Repair work where found necessary has been done either informally or by statutory notice.

An important step forward in slum clearance work has been the confirmation after public enquiry of a clearance scheme regarding 69 houses in Ash, Oak and Elm Streets, Haverton Hill. These houses are particularly bad and demolition will start in the early part of 1951.

The following information furnished to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning will be of general interest.

Clearance areas and Individual unfit houses from 1st April, 1945 to 31st March 1951.

Clearance Areas.

No. of Dwellinghouses demolished	105
Number of persons displaced	75

Unfit houses not included in Clearance Areas.

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal procedure under Section 11	19	71
(b) Houses demolished as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Section 11.	9	4
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of undertaking given by the owners under Section 11.	2	8
(d) Parts of Buildings closed Section 12.	—	—
(e) Houses made fit:—		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Section 9—12.	18	—
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to procedure under Section 9—12	388	—

HOUSING STATISTICS

A. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.

1.	(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	39
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	111
2.	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses (included under Sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	22
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	22
3.		Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
4.		Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	39

B. Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	36
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C. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(a)	Proceedings under Sections, 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
	(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
		(i) By owners	2
		(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
	(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
	(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
		(i) By owners	6
		(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	.....	.....	.....	—
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	.....	.....	.....	8

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	.....	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	.....	—

D. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

Statutory overcrowding is not very serious and following previous policy, cases are remedied where possible. Some 25 families have been decrowded in this way.

WATER

Water supplied by the Tees Valley Water Board is of good quality, soft and abundant.

The Engineer and Manager of the Board has supplied information regarding bacteriological examination of raw water, the water supply as it leaves the treatment work and from points in the supply area. Some 70 samples per month were taken for bacteriological examination, with the following results :—

			Avg.	Max.	Min.
Colony count per ml at 37°C—1 day	.....	.....	6	21	Nil
Colony count per ml at 37°C—2 days	.....	.....	10	42	Nil
Colony count per ml at 20°C—3 days	.....	.....	21	200	1
Percentage of samples giving a Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml	.....	.....			Nil
Percentage of samples giving Cl Welchii reaction per 100 ml	.....	.....			92
Percentage of samples giving Cl Welchii reaction per 10 ml	.....	.....			Nil

The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action and is purified by slow sand filters followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The new sewer and sewage disposal works referred to in last year's report are functioning satisfactorily and new sewers are being laid as required in connection with development taking place in the Roseberry Road area. Sewers in Wolviston do not appear to be adequate to meet storm conditions and on one occasion sewage was discharged from manholes over farm land. The position is to be investigated.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The number and type of conveniences attached to private houses and shops is given below :—

Privies	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Water Closets	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,220

Progress can be reported at Wolviston where 90 privy middens have been converted to the water carriage system.

Those remaining at Cowpen Bewley are being considered, but sewers require attention before conversion can be carried out.

Greatly improved conveniences have been provided at two clubs and two works.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Detailed reports on refuse collection and disposal and the salvage of waste materials are attached to this report.

BAKEHOUSES

There are five small bakehouses in the area, one in Port Clarence, one in Haverton Hill, and three in Billingham. The premises are satisfactory and well conducted.

SHOPS

The position regarding shops remains largely unaltered. Rationing remains in force and competition does not appear to exist to the same extent as before the war. This reduces the tendency to remain open longer hours and many shops close before the prescribed time.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades established in the area.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

A. Milk Supply.

In the absence of any knowledge on the matter it is not possible to comment on the position regarding supervision of milk production on the farm, but I think it would be safe to say that the same detailed supervision which applied when the Local Authority was responsible does not now exist. Supporting this view and quoting from the 1938 Annual Report, 80 cowsheds were inspected, 84 samples of milk taken for biological T.B. examination, 5 being positive, and 111 samples were taken for bacteriological examination. The Public Health Committee took a keen interest in this matter and gave me full support.

To-day, practically all the milk sold in your area is supplied by four firms, most of it being pasteurised which is processed outside the district. The quantity of raw milk retailed is very small. The following licenses have been granted for the sale of milk in your area.

" Tuberculin Tested "	.....	.....	.....	5
" Pasteurised "	.....	.....	.....	5
" Sterilised "	.....	.....	.....	6

The following table gives the number of persons and premises registered with the Local Authority :—

Register of premises used as dairies	.....	.....	... ..	5
Register of retail purveyors of milk	.....	.....	.....	17

Samples of milk have been taken for bacteriological examination and the phosphatase test applied to pasteurised supplies.

B. Meat and other Foods.

The position regarding slaughtering of livestock and distribution remains the same. An improvement in distribution has been affected by the introduction of an all metal insulated van. This, of course, does not obviate the need for more handling than was the case where private slaughterhouses were in use. The van and handlers clothing has frequently been inspected to see that cleanliness is maintained. Attention has been given to the handling and preparation of foodstuffs. In two cases negotiations are in hand for new premises to be provided and in three cases water heaters are being provided. Canteen facilities in one factory were made far more attractive by the building of a new canteen with modern cooking and dining arrangements.

Foodstuffs have been inspected and the following is a list of articles condemned. :—

Pickles and Sauce	.....	.....	.....	12 jars
Jam	.....	.....	.....	48 jars
Bilberries	.....	.....	.....	3 lbs.
Imported Rabbits	.....	.....	.....	48
Jellies	.....	.....	.....	7
Fish Cakes	.....	.....	.....	12
Jellied Chicken and Meat Paste	.....	.....	.....	3 lbs. 3 ozs.
Pastry Mix	.....	.....	.....	8 pkts.
Vegetarian Sausage	.....	.....	.....	12 lbs.
Beef Brawn	.....	.....	.....	40 lbs.
Swiss Rolls	.....	.....	.....	14
Miscellaneous Foodstuffs	.....	.....	.....	241 tins

C. Adulteration.

Samples of foodstuffs were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst except milk samples which were examined under the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

In the Council owned swimming baths water is purified by high pressure filters with the addition of alum, soda and chlorine.

The following is a typical analysis :—

- “ Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37°C
after 72 hours 0 per ml.
- “ Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 20/22°C
after 72 hours 8 per ml.
- “ Presumptive B. Coli. Test @ 37°C after
72 hours Negative in 100 ml.
- “ Clostridium Welchii test @ 44°C Negative
- “ Residual Chlorine 0.4 part per million.”

Attendance figures, compared with the previous year are as follows :—

	1950	1949
General Public	56,309	(90,110)
Use of Slipper Baths	1,255	(1,339)
Private Sessions	1,199	(1,048)

There has been a sharp decrease in attendance which probably indicates the difference between a remarkably good and a very poor summer.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Atmospheric pollution continues to be a major problem. The facts are so well known that no useful purpose will be served in restating them. A good idea of the size of the problem can be obtained by a glance at the figures of solid matter deposited in the Haverton Hill area, and a further pointer is the fact that a tenant qualifies for transfer after living in the affected area for a period of 4 years. The whole position has been given serious consideration and the Council have agreed to the County Planning Officer's proposal in calculating land need for the next 20 years to provide for the rehousing of residents in the area affected by atmospheric pollution.

I am satisfied that this is a wise step and would, in fact, give official recognition to what took place privately before 1939, except, that once a tenant is rehoused the house would not be re-occupied.

The Public Health Committee has the problem constantly before them by way of monthly reports following visits to the factory. The factory area is under continuous observation and any abnormal emission is taken up with the appropriate official. A good relationship exists between the Council and the firm which is a distinct advantage when discussing matters of this nature. Collection of data has continued by the use of 10 standard deposit gauges and 2 sulphur dioxide recorders. Observations have been in progress since August 1947 and the information obtained will be invaluable.

Deposits in the Belasis Lane Area are enormous ; Crawford's Shop for instance, showing a monthly average of 146.86 tons against 10.72 tons for Malvern Road which is a typical residential area.

Observations are serving a further useful purpose in measuring deposits in areas where development is contemplated. Details of observations are given in the following table calculated in tons per square mile. Rainfall and percentage of wind hours in the South and South West are also shown. The following is a list of the principal sources of emission with notes thereon.

- (1) **Pulverised Fuel Boilers.** There are 14 boilers operating on pulverised coal with a wet washing system which gives an estimated efficiency of 96%. A certain proportion of sulphur is removed in the process.
- (2) **Chain Grate Boilers.** There are two boilers of this type one being fitted with a new type cyclone in 1949. The second boiler has now been equipped with similar apparatus.
- (3) **Cement Works.** The dust removal equipment has given good results during the year and an improvement has been obtained by a complete overhaul of the equipment on one kiln. Similar work is to be carried out on the other kiln.

- (4) **Coke Ovens.** The position here remains the same with emissions of smoke, dust and grit.
- (5) **Water Gas Plant.** Ash is emitted from this plant and due to representations made by the Council technical work on improving the cyclones has been increased.
- (6) **C.C.F. Plant.** Continued use of the 200 ft. chimney has helped to disperse the water vapour emissions. Modifications in the manufacturing process may eventually reduce the total volume, which would of course be a further improvement.
- (7) **Nitro-chalk Plant.** Emissions of dust from this plant have been well controlled.
- (8) **Anhydrite Dust.** Improvements affected last year appear to have controlled these emissions. Certainly there has been no cause for complaint.
- (9) **Amines Plant.** The nuisance from this source has not been very pronounced and there have been few occasions when complaint has been necessary.
- (10) **Sulphuric Acid Plant.** On the whole this plant has been remarkably well controlled, but there are times when a serious nuisance exists caused by dense white clouds of fumes blowing across Belasis Avenue. Following discussions with the firm, proposals are in hand to replace existing gas washing scrubbers with a more efficient type. It is firmly believed that this action will considerably reduce the amount of fumes emitted.

This subject cannot be concluded without reference to the Tees-side Smoke Abatement Committee which is now a well established body on which every Local Authority in the area is represented. The general idea is to promote increased attention on the problem of atmospheric pollution and bring about a reduction of the nuisance. As a preliminary step, nine Local Authorities have agreed to operate 44 standard deposit gauges which will measure the degree of pollution. A small technical sub-committee of Sanitary Officers has been formed and already many useful improvements have been achieved. The problem is twofold, that is, industrial emissions and those from private houses. There are to-day available many appliances for reducing works emissions the limiting factor usually being cost. Regarding domestic fires, the nuisance can be reduced by the fitting of modern solid fuel burning appliances and the use of smokeless fuel. Your Council have adopted this principal and it is to be hoped that other Local Authorities will do likewise. Eventually, when smokeless fuel can be obtained without difficulty smokeless zones could be made when it would be an offence to deliver or burn bituminous coal. The Roseberry Road area would be an ideal area for such a progressive step.

Month	Rainfall in inches	Crawford's Shop	Council Offices	23 Seaton Terrace	32 Malvern Road	4 Cambridge Terrace	38 Rydal Avenue	The Vicarage	Foster's Garage	Case- bournes	Field No. 23	WIND	
												S	SW
January	1.18	126.79	82.07	52.52	11.35	50.94	14.41	98.32	55.60	56.35	—	16.2	32.5
February	2.22	170.80	139.40	39.40	10.99	31.91	18.82	87.45	41.99	57.40	—	17.4	38.7
March	.575	160.44	96.05	53.18	8.38	47.91	12.35	77.06	40.40	59.00	7.40	18.6	37.4
April	1.567	104.10	73.68	25.63	10.03	44.10	10.73	72.00	43.75	71.18	7.66	16.3	37.8
May	1.23	—	39.54	26.10	9.00	26.18	68.75	41.27	27.72	102.72	6.55	10.6	16.9
June	1.066	112.62	—	40.87	10.26	46.57	15.54	80.89	45.66	52.53	8.49	24.8	40.0
July	2.92	129.29	62.01	46.24	7.77	40.46	11.16	86.29	55.69	67.26	8.11	15.9	39.9
August	4.413	190.50	89.31	50.10	10.07	39.28	19.75	89.69	50.30	60.66	18.61	30.7	15.4
September	2.175	183.05	80.32	50.74	10.19	44.82	9.47	104.48	48.55	47.86	10.36	29.2	24.8
October	1.031	140.60	76.38	56.56	8.03	29.52	15.19	80.53	103.73	68.72	12.64	23.5	44.4
November	5.346	180.29	118.01	67.33	19.14	58.39	16.33	111.30	64.66	118.89	17.02	10.8	37.8
December	2.411	117.01	61.39	46.96	13.50	48.01	21.33	72.67	39.36	86.38	12.95	11.0	24.7
TOTALS	26.134	1615.49	918.16	555.63	128.71	508.09	233.83	1001.95	617.41	848.95	109.79	225.0	390.3
Mthly Av.	2.178	146.86	83.47	46.3	10.72	42.34	19.48	83.49	51.45	70.74	10.97	18.75	32.5

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The usual routine of removing patients to hospital and disinfecting premises has been followed. In a few cases library books were disinfected before being re-issued. Disinfectant issued free of charge in various parts of the area has been made use of to the extent of 1,229 bottles.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

This Act which repealed the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919 came into force on the 31st March, 1950. It is interesting to note that county districts are responsible local authorities in place of county councils under the Old Act.

The Act seeks to make permanent, provisions made under Defence Regulations for preventing loss of food by infestations. Previously, a part time operator had been employed, but this was not a very satisfactory arrangement and eventually a whole time man was engaged, who combines rodent work with other duties.

During the year five major and eighteen minor infestations of rats and three of mice were discovered. A total of 129 properties were concerned involving 266 inspections. As a result of this work it is estimated that 616 rats have been destroyed.

Sewer treatments have been carried out at intervals of six months. The first treatment resulted in 63 poison takes and 847 rats estimated killed and the second treatment 9 poison takes and 90 rats estimated killed.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

Complaints of infestations have not been very numerous and are indicated below :—

	Council Houses	Other Houses	TOTAL
Bugs	2	2	4
Beetles	19	7	26
Silverfish	—	—	—
Earwigs	2	—	2
			—
			32
			—

The use of D.D.T. or Gammexane has effectively controlled these pests.

ANNUAL REPORT ON REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL FOR THE YEAR 1950/1951.

Sanitary Inspector's Department,
Council Offices,
Haverton Hill,
June, 1951.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my Twentieth Annual Report on the collection and disposal of household refuse for the financial year ended 31st March, 1951. A separate report on the salvage of waste materials is given in Appendix II. Every effort has been made to give a once weekly collection but again, due to labour difficulties and exceptional weather conditions, this has not been maintained. Details of the service are given under appropriate headings.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
A. H. RUSHWORTH,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

MANUAL LABOUR

The number of men employed and the nature of their employment is as follows :—

Foreman	1
Refuse collection and the salvage of waste materials	17
Refuse Disposal	1
Drivers	4
	23
	—

Labour difficulties are a problem these days, and this is well illustrated by the fact that 20 changes of personnel have occurred during the year. It is extremely difficult to get suitable men to remain on the job for any length of time. Full employment in the factories would seem to be responsible, as men can earn more due to overtime, which is rarely available on this job. More men have become entitled to benefit and time lost on account of sickness has increased considerably.

Absenteeism is slightly reduced. The following table gives details of time lost with actual cost to the Council after deduction of National Health Benefits with the previous year's figures in brackets for comparison :—

Sick Pay		Absence
Days	Amount	Days
417	£300 3 11	62
(331)	(£231 5 0)	(66)

Wages account for 84.6% of the total cost of the service.

VEHICLES

During the latter part of the year a Dennis 'Paxit' Machine was delivered and this considerably eased the vehicle situation. With increased vehicle capacity hopes were entertained of giving a more regular collection, but this to a large extent depends on the amount of manual labour available. For instance, when three or four men are absent due to sickness it is not possible to get casual labour from the Employment Exchange for a period of a few days. The usual operating details compared with the previous year are given in the following tables :—

RELIABILITY

Vehicle	Possible No. of hours	No. of hours lost for repairs	Percentage of hours worked
No. 3	2135 (2250)	153 (73)	92.8 (96.76)
No. 4	2220 (2246)	88 (67)	96.02 (97.02)
No. 5	2236 (2250)	85 (25)	96.2 (98.9)
No. 6	502	—	100.0

RUNNING COSTS

Vehicle	Total Cost	Driver's Wages	Insurances and Licences	Petrol	Oil and Grease	Maintenance and Repairs	Clothing Etc.
No. 3	649 16 0 (580 10 3)	313 9 7 (359 18 6)	44 10 8 (45 0 8)	123 8 10 (91 12 2)	4 13 0 (10 2 8)	159 9 6 (70 9 1)	4 4 5 (3 7 2)
No. 4	619 0 11 (528 2 6)	331 4 8 (334 8 9)	44 10 7 (45 0 8)	139 18 9 (98 2 0)	10 19 0 (6 16 0)	88 3 6 (40 7 11)	4 4 5 (3 7 2)
No. 5	628 18 9 (492 13 1)	326 5 10 (329 13 10)	44 10 7 (45 0 8)	119 8 9 (80 16 7)	13 14 6 (7 13 4)	120 14 8 (26 1 6)	4 4 5 (3 7 2)
No. 6	204 13 3	78 14 3	73 0 0	38 3 8	1 7 0	9 3 11	4 4 5
Muldozer	477 8 6	268 12 1	7 7 6	95 14 5	23 7 5	78 2 8	4 4 5

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF LOADS REMOVED

Vehicle	No. of Loads Removed	Weight per Load			Total Weight		
		T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
No. 3	638 (665)	2 (2	15 18	0 1)	1754 (1936	10 16	0 1)
No.4	723 (712)	2 (2	10 10	0 1)	1807 (1738	10 18	0 0)
No. 5	844 (843)	2 (2	10 10	0 1)	2110 (2118	0 0	0 3)
No. 6	120	3	0	0	360	0	0
Totals	2325 (2220)				6032 (5793	0 15	0 0)
Waste Paper					136	0	0
TOTALS					6168	0	0

MILES PER LOAD AND PETROL CONSUMPTION

Vehicle	No. of loads Removed	Miles Run	Petrol (Galls)	Miles per Gallon	Miles per Load
No. 3	638 (665)	4019 (4157)	909 (985)	4.42 (4.22)	6.3 (6.25)
No. 4	723 (712)	5496 (5354)	1038 (1049)	5.29 (5.1)	7.6 (7.52)
No. 5	844 (843)	4218 (4509)	901 (865)	4.68 (5.21)	5.0 (5.35)
No. 6	120	843	269	3.134	7.025

REFUSE AND SALVAGE COLLECTION

Household refuse and salvage have continued to be collected at the same time, but as the waste paper situation has drastically altered with the mills calling for greatly increased collections the possibility of instituting a separate collection of waste paper is being considered. A regular weekly collection of refuse is aimed at, but due to the labour problem and exceptionally bad weather conditions during the winter months this has not been possible. Nevertheless, a reasonably good service has been maintained and complaints have been surprisingly few. During the last two and first two months of the year when daylight is short the men reverted to a 5½ day week. Kitchen waste is collected daily by contract and delivered to the processing plant in Middlesbrough. The arrangement is working smoothly and is self supporting.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping on low lying ground in the Sandy Lane area. The muledozer purchased last year has been invaluable and quite apart from levelling, consolidating, and covering refuse with soil, during certain periods of heavy rain refuse collection would have been brought to a standstill as it was impossible to approach the tip face. An emergency tipping point had to be utilised and the muledozer was used on numerous occasions to extricate machines from the mud. The system in operation is not merely one of refuse disposal, but can be looked on as valuable reclamation work and eventually the whole of this area will be available for cultivation. Three allotments already are well established. A considerable area of low lying land belonging to an adjoining owner has also been reclaimed.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL

This antiquated system is now abolished as the whole of the privy middens in Wolviston have been converted to the water carriage.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF RECEPTACLES

Dust bins	.....	.....	.....	6279
Privies	.....	.....	.....	36
Ashpits	.....	.....	.....	4

COST

Details of income and expenditure are given in Appendix I with the previous year's figures in brackets for comparison. Expenditure has again increased as wages and petrol have cost more, and a mule-dozer and refuse collecting vehicle have been purchased out of revenue. After making allowance for capital expenditure unit costs per ton, per 1,000 population, and per 1,000 houses are not greatly increased.

APPENDIX I—HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing Costs for year ended the 31st March, 1951.

	COLLECTION			DISPOSAL			TOTALS	
	Including Depreciation or loan Chrgs.	£	s. d.	Including Depreciation or loan Chrgs.	£	s. d.	Including Depreciation or loan Chrgs.	£
Revenue A/C.								
A. Gross Expenditure	10,323 18 0	8,096 6 2	1,335 3 2	609 10 8	11,659 1 2	8,705 16 10		
B. Gross Income	(7,525 11 3)	(7,294 9 3)	(464 14 2)	(446 19 2)	(7,990 5 5)	(7,741 8 5)		
C. Net Cost	1,534 2 5	1,534 2 5			1,534 2 5	1,534 2 5		
	(1,427 10 7)	(1,427 10 7)			(1,427 10 7)	(1,427 10 7)		
	8,789 15 7	6,562 3 9	1,335 3 2	609 10 8	10,124 18 9	7,171 14 5		
	(6,098 0 8)	(5,866 18 8)	(464 14 2)	(446 19 2)	(6,562 14 10)	(6,313 17 10)		
Unit Costs								
D. Gross expenditure per ton	1 13 5.7	1 6 3.03	4 3.9	1 11.72	1 17 9.6	1 8 2.75		
E. Gross income per ton	(1 5 7.8)	(1 4 10.3)	(1 7)	(1 6.2)	(1 7 2.8)	(1 6 4.6)		
F. Net cost per ton	4 11.6	4 11.6			4 11.6	4 11.6		
	(4 10.4)	(4 10.4)			(4 10.4)	(4 10.4)		
G. Net cost per 1,000 population	363 4 3.5	271 3 3.5	55 3 5.25	25 3 9	418 7 8.75	296 7 0.5		
	(259 9 10)	(249 12 2)	(19 15 6)	(19 0 4)	(279 5 4)	(268 13 6)		
H. Net cost per 1,000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	1,418 7 10.25	1,058 18 7.25	215 9 0.5	98 7 2.25	1,633 16 10.75	1,157 5 9.5		
	(1,003 12 6)	(965 11 10)	(76 9 8)	(73 11 3)	(1,080 2 2)	(1,039 3 1)		

Rate Pounds

J. Net cost: equivalent rate in £
K. Percentage of J. to total Rates in £

1 Total refuse collected	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.18d.	(9.44d.)
2 Population	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.15%	(5.42%)
3 Weight per 1,000 population	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,168 tons	(5,868 tons)
4 Number of houses and premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,200	(23,500)
5 Rateable Value	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.9 cwt	(13.6 cwt)
6 Product of penny rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,197	(6,076)
7 Total Rates in £	.....	.....	.....	.....	£181,302	(£177,906)
	.....	.....	.....	.....	£714	(£695)
	.....	.....	.....	.....	14-6d.	(14-6d.)

APPENDIX II—SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIALS. For the year ended the 31st March, 1951.

EXPENDITURE			INCOME																
1949/50			1950/51			1949/50							1950/51						
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	T	C	Q	LB	£	s.	d.	T	C	Q	LB	£	s.	d.
Wages Etc:—						Paper Etc.													
Wages, holiday pay,						125	17	0	4	723	14	2	115	12	0	24	764	14	4
sick pay, super-						4	8	1	24	36	3	8	15	17	2	24	158	14	9
annuation and						10	2	0		3	13	6	5	1	1	8	46	10	5
insurance	851	3 4			871	3 5											2	10	0
Payment to Con-																			
tractor for collection																			
of Kitchen Waste	364	0 0			364	0 0													
Bonus	217	1 8			202	12 2													
	1,432	5 0			1,437	15 7													
Working Expenses:						Kitchen Waste :—													
Baling wire	8	18 1			9	9 0				3	14	2 0					44	2 6	
Maintenance to Hut	5	15 7			4	17 7				1	10	2 0					2	10 0	
Repairs to baling										15	2 0						2	6 9	
press	1	10 6			2	3 0				4	3	14					13	8	
Clothing	10	7 4			19	10 0													
	26	11 6			35	19 7													
Total Expended	1,458	16 6			1,473	15 2				10	1 0						10	5 0	25 2 6
										60 doz							5 5 0		
																		</	

